

25622 to 25630—Continued.

Northwestern Greening. It bears some resemblance to apples of the *Fall Pippin* type. As grown at Ames it keeps in ordinary storage till midwinter or later.

"Mr. W. T. Macoun, horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada, to whom samples of the fruit were submitted, wrote November 13, 1908: 'I have tested and described the *Eraline* apple. I consider it to be better than *Northwestern Greening* in quality. As you say, it approaches very close to the *Fall Pippin*.' Col. G. B. Brackett, United States pomologist, from specimens which were sent him, describes the flesh as yellowish, medium fine, breaking, juicy, subacid, pleasant flavored, good to very good in quality.

"On account of the uniformity of the fruit in size, appearance, and quality, and because of the hardness of the variety in tree and fruit-bud, it appears worthy of more extended trial in central and northern Iowa as an early winter or midwinter apple for the home orchard. On the college grounds the variety has made a record for hardness and fruit-bud, having yielded pretty good crops during the seasons of 1907 and 1908 when many other varieties in the station orchards yielded little or no fruit because their blossom-buds or blossoms were killed by the late freezes." (*S. A. Beach in the Report of the Iowa Horticultural Society, 1909.*)

25630. *MALUS DIVERSIFOLIA* (Bong.) Roem.

Crab apple.

"(Iowa Expt. Sta. No. 406, 1909.) Crab apple, native to Alaska. Received from Prof. C. C. Georgeson, of the Alaska Experiment Station, Sitka, Alaska. In his letter of April 13, 1909, Professor Georgeson remarks: 'So far as I know there are no wild crab apples in the interior, the species *Pyrus rivularis* (*Malus diversifolia*) is confined in Alaska entirely to the coast region of southeastern Alaska.' " (*S. A. Beach.*)

25631. SEMELE ANDROGYNA (L.) Kunth.

From Funchal, Madeira. Presented by Mr. Alaricus Delmard, Monte Palace Hotel. Received June 12 and 14, 1909.

Franceschi (Santa Barbara) says that it looks like a gigantic smilax and has dark-green tropical foliage which is likely to be mistaken for some of the Indian climbing palms.

Distribution.—An evergreen, climbing vine, native of the Canary Islands, and cultivated as a greenhouse ornamental.

25632 to 25637.

From Eritrea, Africa. Presented by Prof. T. Batorate, director, Colonial Agricultural Experiment Station, Asmara. Received June 1, 1909.

The following seeds:

25632. *BARBEYA OLEOIDES* Schweinf.

Distribution.—A small tree, native of the middle and higher mountainous regions of the northern part of Abyssinia, and the province of Yemen, in Arabia.

25633. *CARISSA EDULIS* Vahl.

Distribution.—A tall shrub, found throughout tropical Africa, from Guinea and Nubia, south to Damara-land and the valley of the Zambezi; also in tropical Arabia.

25634. *DIOSPYROS SENEGALENSIS* Perrott.